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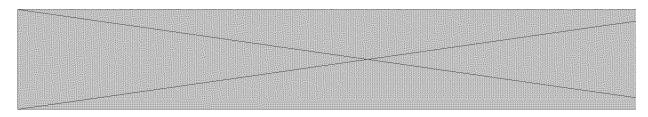
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Administrator

EPA Administrator McCarthy Presented With Public Service Award.

Greenwire (6/8) reports that EPA Administrator Gina McCarthy was presented with the Franklin D. Roosevelt Distinguished Public Service Award on Tuesday "based on her career in environmental protection, including her work on the Clean Power Plan, President Obama's regulation to reduce carbon emissions from power plants." The Roosevelt Institute wrote on their website that McCarthy "has been instrumental in promoting policies at the local, state, and federal level designed to protect the environment and public health."

Air

Environmental Group Alleges Key EPA Reports Were Wrong About Methane Leaks' Severity.

The Los Angeles Times (6/8, Penn) reports that NC Warn "a 28-year-old climate and energy justice organization based in North Carolina" has filed a complaint alleging that David Allen "who was head of the EPA's Science Advisory Board at the time" did not correct key EPA reports for 2013 and 2014 "about methane leaks after the equipment used for the reports was proved faulty." The group "has called for an investigation by the EPA's Office of Inspector General."

House Of Representatives Delay Implementation Of New EPA Ozone Standards.

The AP (6/8, Daly) reports that the House of Representatives approved a bill delaying a new federal ozone standard by at least eight years, despite the threat of a White House veto. While it is unlikely the bill would pass as a stand-alone measure, "proponents said they may try to insert the ozone proposal into a broader energy bill stalled in the Senate." The White House said that by blocking the standards, it will result in "people living in areas with unhealthy ozone levels for at least an additional 10 years."

Battery Recycler Quemteco Ordered To Reduce Arsenic Emissions.

The <u>Los Angeles Times</u> (5/17, Barboza) reports that air quality officials have given Qumetco Inc.'s battery recycling plant in the City of Industry 30 days to notify nearby residents "of their health risks and six months to submit a plan to reduce arsenic emissions." The order came after an assessment found that the emissions "posed an increased cancer risk to 12,000 people." These latest findings come just a year after "Quemetco's main competitor, Exide Technologies in Vernon, closed down permanently" due to lead and arsenic pollution.

Brownfields/Superfund/Other Cleanups

Cotter Corp. Reaches \$1M Agreement With EPA Over Oversight Costs.

The Canon City (CO) Daily Record (6/8, Mason) reports that Cotter Corp. has agreed to pay the

EPA \$957,604 for "oversight costs from 2012 through 2014 associated with contamination from the company's uranium mill near Cañon City." As part of the agreement, Cotter must also "produce a detailed evaluation of the cleanup work and the status of any contamination." Once cleanup is finished, the Department of Energy will take over "long-term care and monitoring."

Opposition Softens For Superfund Designation For Colorado Mines.

The <u>Salt Lake (UT) Tribune</u> (6/8) reports that since the EPA opened the public comment period in April regarding Superfund designation for Colorado's mines, the agency has "received a total of just 33 written comments, with 25 clearly for or against." Superfund designation previously faced "formidable resistance" from locals that worried that the program, "which delivers federal money upfront for extensive cleanups, would diminish the chances of mining making a comeback." Now it appears that opposition has "softened" after the Gold King Mine spill, which lead many to believe that "only the federal government could pull off the sweeping cleanup that will be required."

EPA Reduces Cleanup Costs For Portland Harbor Superfund.

<u>Portland (OR) Tribune</u> (6/8, Law) reports that the EPA has reduced the proposed cost of its seven-year plan to clean up the Portland Harbor Superfund site to \$746 million, down from \$1.4 billion.

The <u>Portland (OR) Business Journal</u> (6/8, Giegerich) reports that the lower cost of the proposed plan stems from "the EPA's decision that the best approach in less-contaminated areas is to monitor them and to allow them to recovery naturally," through a process known as "aquatic disposal."

Additional Reading.

- EPA To Clean Up Lead Dust From Homes Near Old Pueblo Smelter. AP. (6/8)
- Federal EPA Moves Site Of Public Meeting On Glen Cove Cleanup. Newsday (NY). (6/8, Olson)
- EPA Updates Pines Cleanup. La Porte (IN) Herald-Argus. (6/8)

Climate Change

Senate Committee To Hold Hearing On Impact Of Clean Power Plan Stay.

<u>The Hill</u> (6/8, Cama, Henry) reports the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee will today "hold a hearing on the implications for the Supreme Court's February stay of the EPA's Clean Power Plan."

Environmental Group Requests Probe Of EPA Methane Leak Reports.

The Los Angeles Times (6/8, Penn) reports that environmental advocacy group NC Warn has filed a complaint saying that David Allen, who was head of the EPA's Science Advisory Board at the time, did not correct key reports for 2013 and 2014 "about methane leaks after the equipment used for the reports was proved faulty." The group "has called for an investigation by the EPA's Office of Inspector General."

Energy

API Pushes Back Against EPA's Fracking Regulations.

The Morning Consult (6/8) reports that "the American Petroleum Institute pushed back against the Environmental Protection Agency and its regulations targeting hydraulic fracturing on Wednesday, saying government reports have already proven fracking to be environmentally safe." API Director of Upstream and Industry Operations Erik Milito said, "The evidence gathered for EPA's study confirmed what previous agency administrator Lisa Jackson, Secretary of the Interior Sally Jewell, Secretary of Energy Ernest Moniz, and many others had already acknowledged and what the oil and gas industry has known: Hydraulic fracturing is being done safely under the strong environmental stewardship of state regulators and industry best practices. Yet, since releasing the report, the EPA continues to face a barrage of politically based attacks attempting to tamper with scientific conclusions."

Environmental Justice

Clinton's Environmental Justice Strategy Said To Fall Short.

David Konisky at Indiana University writes for the Houston Chronicle (6/8, Konisky, University, Bloomington) that Hillary Clinton's climate change policies "will not address the historical failings of government policy to address environmental inequalities." Reaction to Clinton's strategy was "tepid," with some environmental justice advocates "disappointment that the plan neither went far enough nor acknowledged that many people and organizations have been working on these issues for decades." Konisky writes that "achieving environmental justice is not just about spending more money," but about governance and management as well.

Grants

EPA Partners With University Of Texas To Grow Demand For Environmental Programs.

The Fort Worth (TX) Business Press (6/8, Ingraham) reports on a new partnership between the EPA and the University of Texas at Arlington to grow the need for environmental engineering workers. The partnership will encourage demand from local employers "for programs within the larger areas of environmental and occupational safety training that are related to their needs."

Other News

Union Warns Of EPA Workplace Pressure On Federal Employee Survey.

<u>Greenwire</u> (6/8, Bogardus) reports that the National Treasury Employees Union Chapter 280, which represents nearly 1,300 EPA workers, wrote in a blog post yesterday "warn[ing] its members about pressure from agency management about how to complete the annual federal employee survey." The union claims that is has "heard that some people are being told by management to give favorable ratings in this year's Employee Viewpoint Survey."

Pesticides

Continuing Coverage: EPA Withdraws Favorable Glyphosate Report.

The <u>Washington Times</u> (6/8, Richardson) reports, in continuing coverage, on the EPA's withdrawn report that presented favorable information about glyphosate. The final report from the Cancer Assessment Review Committee was removed from the EPA website, and legislators have questioned the integrity of the IARC reviews.

Additional Reading.

• Some Reno Homeowners Concerned About Herbicide On Nearby Trails. KTVN-TV. Reno. NV (6/8)

Rules/Regulations/Policy

Sen. Fischer Says EPA Mandate Is "Harming Nebraskans".

In an op-ed in the <u>Grand Island (NE) Independent</u>, (6/8, Fischer) Sen. Deb Fischer criticizes the EPA's Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) rule, which would restrict the amount of fuel agricultural producers can store on their land. "Despite the EPA's limited understanding of production agriculture, the agency believes these fuel tanks threaten water quality," according to Sen. Fischer, who discusses the "costly upgrades" and "heavy fines" that could result from the rule. Sen. Fischer instead pushes for his own bill, the Farmers Undertake Environmental Land Stewardship or "FUELS" Act, which would provide exemptions for certain onfarm fuel storage tanks.

Senate Unanimously Approves Update To Toxic Substances Control Act.

The <u>Washington Post</u> (6/7, Eilperin) reports that on Tuesday evening, the Senate "unanimously passed legislation...that will overhaul the way the federal government regulates every chemical sold on the market in the United States." The bipartisan bill updates the 40-year-old Toxic Substances Control Act "long criticized as ineffective." In reauthorizing the law, "lawmakers are providing chemical manufacturers with greater certainty while giving the Environmental Protection Agency the ability to obtain more information about a chemical before approving its use."

The New York Times (6/7, Davenport) reports that the bill has been sent to President Obama "for his expected signature." The Times notes the House approved the legislation "last month, 403 to 12." The Times adds that "under current law, around 64,000 chemicals are not subject to environmental testing or regulation." Also covering the story are the Wall Street Journal (6/7, Berzon, Harder), the AP (6/7, Daly), Reuters (6/7), The Hill (6/7, Cama), and Politico (6/7, Goode, Guillén).

Water

Flint's Latino Community Struggling Through City's Water Crisis.

The AP (6/8, Karoub) reports some members of Flint's Latino community have struggled to obtain the help and services they need during the city's water crisis because of language barriers and fears that those who are in the US illegally may be punished or deported if their immigration status is discovered. Some Flint residents are worried some Latino families in the city may not be receiving the water and services they need because of these barriers and fears.

Flint Official Says City Moving Forward To Meet EPA Requirement For New Equipment. In continuing coverage, MLive (MI) (6/8, Fonger) reports the interim director of Flint's utilities JoLisa McDay said the city is working to comply with an EPA requirement to install new chlorination equipment by this Friday June 10. McDay said the city is being cautious in working to meet the deadline because the city's water infrastructure is old and prone to breaks.

Opinion: Water Pollution Often Ignored. University of Washington Professors Nives Dolsak and Aseem Prakash write in the Washington Post (6/8, Dolšak and Prakash) "Monkey Cage" blog

that water pollution problems are often ignored because they can be invisible, reveal other problems that make people uncomfortable if examined, and because many people take clean water for granted. Dolsak and Prakash say water crises like what happened in Flint will continue to happen as long as it remains easy to ignore the underlying problems.

Newburgh, New York-Water Concerns.

12-TV Westchester, NY (6/9, 12:06 a.m. EDT) reports that a major contaminant has been found major water in "the city of Newburgh's water, called PFOS. Mayor Judy Kennedy says readings of the toxic chemical, found largely in cleaning supplies, is now twice the amount considered safe by the Environmental Protection Agency. The toxic discovery was first found in 2014, but Kennedy says at the time, EPA standards were higher so drinking it was still considered safe. The city stopped using its Lake Washington reservoir last month – where the chemical was found – and began using a temporary back up supply. But water is running out, forcing them to tap into New York City's aqueduct at nearly a quarter of a million dollars per month. Folks in the area say it's all a concern. ... The contamination is garnering help from the state, who've offered to foot the bill for the water swap while city officials find the source of the contamination. Meantime, the switch between reservoirs is already underway. ... At this point, officials believe the source of the PFOS contamination is beneath the Stewart Air National Guard Base in Newburgh. Authorities say the Department of Defense is now investigating the cause."

Additional Reading.

• EPA Retracting Approval Of Idaho Water Quality. AP. (6/8)

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